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Congressional charity does not begin in the District of Columbia. It begins and ends at the homes of some three hundred members of the House.

Congress should establish an inebriate asylum in the District of Columbia. As an extra inducement it might be provided that members should be treated free

The only way for the Democratic House to convince the country that it is in favor of the Fotomac Flats improvement through building up an American Navy is by voting the necessary funds. Talk is cheap.

ders for supplies for the Departments by aggregating the contract business under one head-a bureau of supplies-will not work. Lafayette Square should be rechristened "Corcoran Square." Give us at least one

park named after an eminent citizen of the District. Who is more worthy of the honor If the House does not hurry up we shall

who admire the Pension Office type of architecture would kick if buildings of that style were to be proposed for their districts. It is only in the atmosphere of Washington that

such structures seem beautiful to the eye of

an economical Congressman. There is no objection in any quarter t the incorporation of a stock company to construct a handsome hotel in Washington. But we do not think that it would be justice to other hotel proprietors to give the company immunity from local taxation, as is proposed in the bills introduced in the House and Senate.

Outside speculators in traction bills and new gas corporations, if they have done no

harbors with the most approved armaments. If the "steering committee" fall to give these subjects their day in the House they will be

There is little hope of Congressional action on the 1889-'92 Centennial celebrations before next session. The Executive Committee in the mean time have mapped out a great deal of work that will have its effect on Congress at its next session. Every good citizen should forward the enterprise. It means increase of wealth and prosperity to Washington.

Mr. Reed wanted to know, very naturally, if there was a job in the Sandry Civil bill, wherein it is proposed that certain advertising should be done in one paper in the city of Washington. Very likely there was. But of course neither the chairman of the Appropriation Committee nor the Secretary of the Navy was a party to the job. They have both been imposed upon.

The amount provided by the Sundry Civil bill for the continuation of the improvement of the west front of the Capitol building is only \$150,000. This is less than the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is insufficient to complete the terraces so far as the new steps. This is no way to deal with such a subject. The improvement has been begun and must be completed. The sooner it is completed the smaller will be the cost and the sooner will be available for committee and storage purposes the additional room provided. The Senate will be wise if it adds enough to this appropriation to complete the improvement, making the appropriation continuing, so that if it shall be found not to be best to do all the work in the fiscal year the appropriation may be available for the next.

The proposal of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to erect a building on the square now occupied by the City Post Office to accommodate the business of that office, and of the District Government as well, is all right. But we protest against the purpose, stated by some members of the committee, to provide temporarily for the Post Office Department by raising the building it now occupies to the height necessary for two additional stories. The present walls were not constructed with the view to bear the additional weight. Besides this the expedient would only be temporary. It would scarcely be completed before the Increasing wants of the service would render it in-

wants of the service would render it in sufficient to meet new demands. The Government should acquire now the site opposite the Post Office and Interior buildings. It must have it sconer or later. It is economy to buy it now.

Governor Curtin has concluded not to be again a candidate for Congress, and will next week issue an address to his constituents, in which he gives his reasons for retiring from Congressional life. The chief reasons given for this resolution, we understand, will be his age and the incessant importunities of office-neckers, who harass and annoy him from early morning till late at night. Governor Curtin has been an untifing and indefatigable worker, and on account of his large experience in public affairs his advice and counsel have been much sought after. He will retire from Congress with the regret of all who have been associated with him in his three terms of useful service. Governor Curtin is being pressed from all quarters of the Bitate to parmit his name to go before the Democratic Convention, soon to assemble, for its candidate for congress rise and counted and the convention when meets in Alexandria August 5. Mr. It is goes into the convention with a large number of the deingates from all quarters of the desingates from all sanctin and vice President of the United States, now congratation of the first of the first out trethrice everywhere upon that glorious victory. We pleage to President and the country upon the grand assected in mand the country upon the grand assected of his administration. We declare our devotion to the doctine data for Governor. He is, however, undetermined as to what he shall do, as his principal desire now is to retire from public life altogether.

The cheap gas question has resolved itself in this, "Shall the Government fix the qual-'ity and price of gas to be furnished by existing companies, or shall it take possesion of the property of existing companies "and furnish gas at cost to the community ?" All propositions looking to the multiplication of gas companies in the District will be defeated. They should be. The history of gas legisation in other communities shows that the more companies you have the higher is the price of gas furnished, and the poorer the quality, ultimately.

THE Senate proposes to reduce its force of em ployes just sufficiently to get rid of the four or five Democrats left on its rolls. This is economy.

WHEN will the Bell telephone suit get before that

intelligent and incorruptible Columbus jury? At the present rate of progress the connudrum will be answered long after the expiration of the life of the

by the House in the Deficiency bill to the extent of \$550,000. Is this amount sufficient? If not the Senate should insist upon an amount large enough

THE employes of the Government Printing Office have at last secured the right to afinual leaves of ab-sence, with pay. Similar legislation should be had, under proper rules and regulations, for all employes of the Government.

CONGRESS should give more liberal appropriations for the roads running out of the District. They should be made model country roads. The rapid increase of taxable improvements in the suburbs increase of taxable improvements would soon more than pay the cost.

The proposition to shut out all small bid-But the City Hall, with the Lincoln statue in front, and topped with the outrageous Pension Office roof, as one approaches it from Four-and-a-half street, is a hideous structure. If nothing else can be done with Meiga's monstrosity, at least the roof should be low-

In it likely that the Senate Committee on App Geodetic Survey. Messrs. Allison and Hale, of the Senate Appropriation Committee, were both mem-bers of the Joint Commission that investigated the Scientific Bureaus, and understand their needs.

If the House does not hurry up we shall have no legislation at this session for an increased Navy. Who is responsible for the delay? It will be a bad thing for the Democrats to go before the country with a failure to legislate on this question.

A SENTENCE of eleven months and twenty-nine days in jail passed upon a colored ex-policeman for criminal assault upon his own daughter is too light a upon females of tender years should be punished with heavier sentences than the robbery of henroosts, and where the crime is perpetrated by a father upon his own daughter hanging is too good for the bruits.

THE Department clerks who feared a general dismissa: all along the line have had a respite.
Although there will undoubtedly be a number of discharges if the annual appropriation bills pass the Senate as they came from the House, thereductions made in the Departments in this District will not, in sny event, be very numerous. Rumors that the civil service rules were to be disregarded, and a general discharge of cierks made to make room for new appointees are unfounded.

A PROPOSITION is before the Senate Committee on Appropriations to increase the salary of Mr. Amzi Smith, the courteous and competent Superintendent of the Senate Document Room. No Senator should hesitate to vote for this increase. Mr. Smith is one of the most intelligent, faithful, and zealous cierks that has ever been connected with Congress. Every Senator has been benefited by his thorough knowledge of the history of legislation and his wonderful memory. So has every lograngist or public man who memory. So has every journalist or public man who has had the good fortune to know him.

THE correspondent of the New York Herald other good to the community, have left a little—just a little—spare change in Washington. While we do not think these speculations will ever materialize, we shall not object to their coming on here annually for the benefit of the hotels and boardinghouses.

There is a large majority in the House in favor of entering upon the reconstruction of our Navy, and beginning the business of putting the country in position to defend its harbors with the most approved armaments.

general interest is fell in the progress of this work. The Government has expended considerable money in purchasing collections of original Confederate papers. It has received extendive and valuable donations of others from ex-Confederates of high rank. Countless Union officers have turned in their original papers. The consodiance of the private or semi-official inilitary papers, as well as official, of Gen. Georgo H. Thomas, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Burnside, and others have been sent to Col. Scott, the compiler. The stoppage of the work now would cause the return of all these papers. It is understood that the controversy arose in committee upon a representation by some outside person that the work had been partisan in its character, and the instance cited was in the printing after the record of Fitz-John Porter's first trial the subsequent pardon by the President and the flading of the Schoffeld court. This was done under a general plan adopted by Secretary Lincoln, and was followed in fifteen other cases besides that of Porter. This rule was that where an officer had been dismissed during the war and afterward the sentence was modified, the modification in official form should be added to complete the history. Without such a rule the publication could not be fair or complete. If the Senate committee desires to make linguity about the fairness of the work no one objects, but that could be done by simply dropping the appropriation for prining in the Senate.

POLITICAL POINTS

There is some talk in the Columbus District o Ohio politics are as muddy as Potomac water after a freshet. Unfortunately all the dirt will not settle

It is said that Fitz Lee is slated for Riddleberger's

Montgomery County promises that if a Mont-gomery County Democrat is nominated for Congress the Stath Maryland District will be redeemed. Per-Ex-Representative Chalmers is going to run for Congress. One more unexpected and unfortu-nate demand on the Republican campaign ex-chequer.

Donald is attending to his law business Governor Gray is setting up the Indiana Legislature so as to secure his own election to the Senate.

Secure his own election to the Senate.

They are having a hard time in finding a candidate to fill Handolph Tucker's place. After all he may consent to run for Congress again. Great pressure has been brought to bear to induce him to make the race. The Republican Campaign Committee is cleaning

out I will be made to do duty for the Fifth Con-gressional campaign, for want of something fresher. Representative Harnes Compton has no apprecia-tile contest for renomination. The Republicans, however, will contest the district, and every hemo-erat who adjourns temporarily in the District of Col-umbia should so arrange his affairs as to go home on registration and election days. The latest "Confederate" outrage was the with-drawal of the guard of soldiers from Garneld's tomic

lepresentative Wilkins, of Ohio, has been the re-cipient of many hearty congratulations upon his recent renomination to Congress. Mr. Wilkins is one of those members who can see beyond his own district, and who believes that the necessities of the Govern-ment service should be provided for, even when they necessitate expenditures in Washington. His elec-tion is certain.

RANDOM NOTES.

onnity are willing to do all that is necessary to hake their Capital worthy of the nation. In this espect there has been a marked change in the past few years. It is getting to be much as it was before the war, when appropriations for public purposes in the District of Columbia bore so large a proportion of the annual imaget, although the needs of the Government were proportionately so much

to Lincoin and Grant should take that snape than to have insightly monuments of Lincoin and Grant erected in the public parks. But I would suggest as a memorial to Lincoin and Grant the establishment of public parks—the one proposed on Bock Creek, for instance, to be called Lincoin Park, and the other Park, and both to be provided with monumenta structures. Then I would dedicate the propose bridge across the Potomac to the remien of the North and South, and make it a grand structure

worthy of these reunited peoples. But I shall not object, for one, to the construction of this monumen-tal bridge in honor of Lincoln and Grant." "What are the prospects of passing the bill for a bridge across the Anacostia at the eastern terminus of Pennsylvania avenue." I asked a member of House Committee on the District of Columbia.

"Very poor, Indeed, for this session," was the reply. "The committee could not get the necessary information until late in the session. If we could have smileient time set apart by the House for District business, I am confident we could pass it. But the so-called 'steering committee' will not give us a show, I fear. The fact is the 'steering committee' will virtually control the order of business of the House. It was bad enough when the Speaker assumed to dictate practically what business should be acted on. But it will be worse still with three directors in place of one. I do not expect, however, to live to see the day when the House emancipates on such business as it pleases. There is too muc acquiescence in the rule of King Caucus on matter which have no relation to party policy."

what shall be the size of the appropriations these bills shall carry. At least it has been sald, with the air of truth, since it comes direct from one of the committee, that they propose to permit the House to consider the bill for increasing the Navy, with an understanding that the amount appropriated shall not go beyond three and a half millions. On Wed-nesday last a member of the Naval Committee of the House told me that his committee were not a party

any such arrangement.
"If the chairman of any committee has made any such arrangement with Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, and Randall, "said this gentleman, "he is promising more than he can perform. Some of us think [3,590,000 is rather too small a sum to provide for the astruction of a new Navy. The amount anreconstruction of a new Navy. The amount an-nually appropriated for this purpose should be much larger. I, for one, don't feel bound by the action of the 'attering committee' when they go outside of the powers our cancus gave them, which was to provide for the order of business, and nothing else. I wonder what my friend Randall would say if the wonder what my friend random would say it can majority of the 'steering committee,' of which he is a member, should agree to have the House consider the tariff question, with the understanding that the Morrison bill should be passed line for line as it came from the Ways and Means Committee? I guess he would be the first 'steer' to kick."

The bill to authorize the assignment of officers he Army and Navy as attaches to our legations in oreign countries has gone with a favorable repor-othe House calendar, where it will probably stick like a well-preserved by in subterranean amber. There is no possible objection to this measure. Why then entomb it in the thouse calendar?

"That is the way we have of doing business," said a member of the House to me. "Unless a bill is persistently pressed by personal interests it is difficult, in the first instance, to get a committee to consider it at all when these committees.

in the first instance, to get a committee to consider it, they think they have done their full legislative duty when they report it favorably and have it put on the floose calendar. I shall endeavor to get this bill before the House in some way, if possible." On motion of Mr. Reed, of Maine, Mr. Randall's

Mr. Ranney's minority report on the Pan-Electri Mr. Ranneys minority report on the ran ratering business is filled with statements that are untrue and with censures based upon such untruths. It is a wonder that his Republican associates were willing to sign it. But "everything is fair" in politics as "in

The flutter in Department circles about the faile of the House and Sonate to extend the appropria-tions before the commencement of the new fiscal lear was entirely uncalled for. The various officers year was entirely uncalled for. The various officers of the Government, as has been repeatedly decided, do not exist by reason of annual appropriations, but by reason of existing laws constituting the same Having once created an office, the only way to dispense with it is by affirmative legislation. This question was once for all decided in 1879, when Congress failed to appropriate for the Army, at a special session callied for that purpose. And this not withstanding the fact that the Constitution especially provides that no appropriation for the Army shall be for a longer time than two years. It has also been decided by the Court of Claims that when a civil officer has been appointed under existing law. a civil officer has been appointed under existing law, and the Congress fails to appropriate for his salary, he can recover his salary by suit.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Georgia "Crackers," a curious people of whom tym Magazine, by Miss Zitella Cocke, a writer who apparently has moved among the people whom she in this paper so interestingly describes. The habits, peculiarities, and modes of life of this strange people are sketched in a most interesting manner. The second article of importance and interest in the number is Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's treatment of "The Decoliete Dress Question," upon which she writes with a vigorous pen. A particularly good short story, "Perfume from a Witnered Houquet," by Fred. M. Day, is also printed, as are the first chapters of a promising story, "Priend Max," by Sophie L. Schenck, and the second and concluding part of Florence L. Snow's all too-short story, "Fas Slave's Daughters." The verse of the number is very good, as is likewise an article on "The Nose in Liferature," by George J. Manson. The succeeding papers deal with "An Emperor's Modes of Life," "The American's Waste of Time." "Working Women in London," after which follow the excellent departments which this magazine smstains, and the authorized reports of the sermons of Mr. Beecher and Taimage, printed after the personal revision of the two preachers.

"The Dwellings of the London Poor" are made the subject of a suggestive article in the July num-ner of Cassel's Family Magazine, based upon in-formation from a well-known worker appong them. "The Garden in June" is full of practical inits, but "The Garden in June" is full of practical initis, but has an ideally prefly libratration. The legend of "A Danish Hero" is given with music for it. A Pamily Boctor writes of "Climate," A. Z. S. of "The American Office-Seeker, and Edward Brachery of "Beauty in Unlikely Places," taking Busicin to hask for his footish objection to prefly railway stations. There are helpfor, suggestions shout Dross and the Dinnor. Table, and "The Gatherer" teems with discoveries and inventions. The diction consists of a "Wilful Young Woman," "Gideon Grasper's Temptation," and "Hardwes' Helpmate." John Suart Blackle contributes some good verses on "Athelson," and all the libratrations are prefly.

Elbridge S. Brooks, of the editorial staff of the Sc.

Elbridge S. Brooks, of the editorial staff of the S Nicholas, and one of the rising young literary men of New York, is the author of a very notable Wonder Book published by D. Lothrop & Co., entitled "in No-Man's Land," a first edition of which was very

No-Man's Land, "a Brist collision of which was very rapidly exhansicd. An almost equally popular wonder book published by the same firm, "The Bub-iding Teapot," is by Mrs. Champhey, the wife of the artist of that mame, which is brimful of marvels and transformation scenes.

Mrs. Alice Washington Rolline, whose name appears as that of an original contributor to the July volume of Taraugh the Year With the Poets, is the wife of Daniel Rollins, Surrogute of New York City, Her verse, strong and delicate, has been folicitously characterized as "poetry for poets."

The Increase of Trout is Malse.

[Roston Herald.]

The reports from Maine indicate that the run of saimon in the Penobscot this season has been very remarkable. The same is type of the trotting season in the Maine lakes, for the spring part of it at least. The catch has been large, and sporteness are better pleased than ever. For the past two or three years the weight of the trout caught has increased rather than diminished, as might naturally be anticipated from the continued drain of excessive fishing. In an interview the other day Commissioner Stanley or pained the case it his way: He says that under protection the large lish are left to come to the hoos, instead of being insted and speared from the spaying bods, as formerly. The putiting of small fly lite is as and rivers of that State is also proving excellent in results. If an increase of trout and land-inched salmon almost conderful is any indication. "But," says a Bangor letter, "the authors of real refurms seld-on reap the benefits of their labors. Commissioner Stillivell, though a lover of the rud and line, has been able to use them in the waters he has labored so hard to suck and protect but once since our run of salmon began. Then he succeeded is locating and landing a twenty-one pound fish." A Private letter from that gentlemms says "It was my first and last. I have been sleet to ten in the waters he has labored so hard to suck and protect but once since our run of salmon began. Then he succeeded is locating and is not be then in the waters he has labored so hard to use them in the waters he has labored so hard to use them in the succeeded is locating and is not continued from the Androgous trains. The largest weight (Me) letter tells of a remarkable catch of tro

THE LOUNGER ON THE AVENUE.

I had a conversation with a Southern Senator year terday about the proposed monomental origing to connect Washington with the Sational Cometry at Arlington. He was enthustastic in behalf of the project, wishing, however, to make it a monument to commentate the reunion of the sections rather than as a national honor to any Individual cilizentian as a national honor to any Individual cilizentian expressed himself quite freely as to the unsightly character of the bridge approaches to Washington.

"They are unworthy of the country," said he, "and no more such unsighily structures should be erected by the United States. The whole people of the country are willing to do all that is necessary to make their Capital worthy of the nation. In this whom I had ever seen before except my nost. So when the Countess, his wife, said to me, "You will take in my sister, Lady _____," I naturally waited for her to present me to the dame in question. She did not, however, and for the moment I was doubtful as to how I should proceed. I asked an

was doubtful as to how I should proceed. I asked an oid gentieman standing near me if he would be good enough to point out Lady —, which he did. I was picased to find that she was a very distinguished looking young demoiselle, whom I had remarked as being one of the best dressed women in the room, as well as possessing unusual good looks. When a move was made for the dining-room I went to her and said, "My name is —, and I am to have the honor of taking you;in." She was most amiable and gracious, showed me where our places were, and in five minutes we were getting on as well as though I had known her all the season. I atterwards learned that I had taken the usual course it such cases, and had not blundered, as I feared I might have done.

Gloves, either white or light colors, are always worn at dinner parties by men, and taken off after you all down at table. The opera hat is also taker into the dining-room—shut, of course—and place behind your back on the chair. If not very youn behind your back on the chair. If not very youn Gloves, either white or light colors, are alway oceaning four once on the chair. If not very youn, you can wear a small black neckle at dinner, but i you are going to the opera afterwards you mus replace it with a white one of fine linen lawn. The abomination of a white slik or satin tie is not toler ated. No shoes are correct in the evening bu patent teathers, and black slik socks must be worth

patent teathers, and black silk socks must be worn with them.

There is no question which is oftener asked than this: "For how much can a visitor live, really well, in London, say per week?" It is doubtful if there is one more difficult to answer. If you are a stranger, your dirst visit will furnish much very valuable information in the shape of experience that will ensible you to reduce expenses 30 per cent, the next time. But I will try to answer the question, having regard somewhat to my own personal experience. There is no doubt about one thing, which is that an opportunity is never lost to cheat our countrymen who are unused to British ways by almost the entire shop keeping constituency of London. I don't think there is a more unconscionable rogue under the sun than the average smaller English tradesman, who is necessary to one's convenience. I was witness to an incident flustrative of this only the other day. There is in Picadility a well-known barber's shop—they call it by a high-sounding name—which I am very greatly minded to mention. The usual tariff at this place for having one's hair cut and being shaved is eightpence. An American—who was very evidently from one of our Occidental States—had just been shaved, and asked the price. This honest Briton, seeing his customer was entirely unused to the ways of London, calmiy whispered, "A shilling, sir!" My countryman looked startied, as well he might, but was producing the required coin, when an elderly gentleman, who was waiting his turn, and had overheard what was said, asked the barber what he was charging. The American said, "He wants a shilling," "The usual tariff is intrespence, said the Englisman indignantly, and the American paid it and walked out. I don't remember ever seeing a more chagrined and disgusted looking cheat than was the shop-keeper. He could not say one word, and had to endure the very sarcasile language in which the genterma represed his opinion of the shop, its proprietor, and his con-

well, at as good a hotel as there is in Washington, for twelve shillings, or three dollars. This will give you breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and a very good bed-room, in which you will find no gas, and the only light you have is the humble spermaceti candle of our fathers. There isn't a hotel in London where the heal-rooms have a other. the bed-rooms have any other lights than the candie. Everything is cheap, as compared to our
prices. You go into a first-class tailor's place on
Regent or liond street, and you can get clothes for
one-third of what they would be at home. A very
good morning suit will cost you all told about \$22.50.
In New York you would pay \$55 or \$60, and it would
not be as well made. London is the very paradise of
cheap overcoals. Perhaps the most famous shop
for these is Benjamin's. He is the greatest authority
on this subject in the British capital. For £6 you
can get "a topcoat," as he will call it, that is a
thing of beauty, silk and satin lined, which would
be cheap here at \$100. Shirts and boots are neither
so cheap nor as good as they are in America. he bed-rooms have any other lights than the can so cheap nor as good as they are in America.

But it is in ladies' belongings that London's chea ness as a place to shop stands out. Particularly all silken fabrics prices are less than in Paris, when ronts are so high. A silk costume which in Ne York would be \$250 can be had in London for £1 or iso. I know this, because the wife of a very prominent American (who has a house in London during the season) is my authority. The best gloves in Europe are made in Brussels and sent to London and Paris, and are cheaper in London than in the French capital, and it is a fact that the great glov-iers who have made fortunes and gaibed renown in Paris all have their factories in or near Belgium's capital.

est place in Europe except Lyons. "And in furs! said a lady who understands it, "for \$25 you can buy what would be worth \$100 in our own country. Not having much genius of the man-millimery sort I shall not try to explain the bargains attainable. mly know that American women are geiting to lik ondon more and more as a place to shop, and be sides they can talk to the gentiemanly person be hind the counter, and price everything in sight without which abopting, so I am informed, i robbed of half its delights. Some super rich Americans have found a pe

Some super rich Americans have found a new device by which they can become dispossessed of some of their superfluous and pocket-burning mouey. It is to take a handsome house in London during the season. The Vanderbilts inaugurated it. After William K., of that ilk, was black-billed at the Jockey Club in Paris, that city no longer possessed any delights for him. He could not be taken in at the notei Bristol, the "swellest" hotel in Paris. This was the beginning of his troubles, or rather of those of madame, his wife. Mr. V. himself is a rather easy-going, good-natured fellow, but his wife, as sometimes happens to our countrywomen, (whose earlier opportunities have not been great in respect of society,) is selzed with a mania for social distinction. New York was pretty well worked, and she thought of Paris, but the Jockey Club incident was death to her aspirations. They then determined to take a furnished house in London in the most fashlonable quarter of the city for the season. They have one for which they pay the impecunious Scottiah laird who owns it (and who says he cannot afford to live in it himself—it is too fine—) fity guineau a week, everything but the pay of the servants included. I do not know just what the result has been. The English, as a rule, resent the attempts of "the very-rich-and nothing-clee" American to compel his way into the high piaces.

can to compel his way into the high piaces.

There are other Americans who have taken formished houses in London, and are having a very successful season. Chief among these are Mrs. Marshall O. Hoberts, of New York, and Mrs. Holomised Moore, of Philadelphia. Both are very well known in Washington. Mrs. Hoberts has a fixed place in London society of the highest order. Mrs. Hoon-field Moore is a favorue there of many seasons standing. I was assured positively that there was truth in the story that Moort Browning, the poet, was an aspirant for her hand in matrimony. Browning is sevently, but looks young and jaunty enough to be five-and-dily. Poet and society favorite as he is, I learn that he has not yet been accepted by the stately American dame, and no one seems to know what the result will be.

I found one impression existing in the minds of every Englishman I talked with, no matter of what degree, which was that a yory serious revolution is impending in Great Britain, and one that may produce results undreamed of by mon now. This is the plainty expressed reason why so many English gentlemen of fortune are buying lands in the United States. I was told by one of the largest holders of American lands in England—shamed a peer of the realm—that the Prince of Wales is one of five who last year purchased 12,000 acres of Texas school lands—shout the best land left, by the way, to be selicide in that State. Any one who has land for sale in large tracts—I mean not less than 40,000 acres—can find a dozen ready hidders in London in forty-eight bours, if he knows where to go and how to find them. A Texas gentleman who returned on the ship with me said he sold 17,000 acres of exceptionally good and well-watered land in three days after his arrival. The gentry foresee that the change for them, in the event of a revolution, would be almost as complete and subversive as was the change for the great cotton-planting magnate from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1886. There will be but little left but old memories and traditions of a might and aplendor to return no more.

in nothing insithere been such a change in Engiand as in the morale of the army. Of white troops there are about 100,000. Time was when the most perfect military machine to be seen in Europe was an old non-commissioned officer in one of the crack firstish cayslry or infantry regiments. But the former oreed of Idds-hards, who made England's arms yielorious around the world, seems to have become almost extinct. To be sure, you will see in the Household regiments some of the most spiendid men in physical propertious that the world can show. But the line regiments have weefully fallen away from their sucient standard. Now the men are badly set up, spindly-legged, narrow shouldered, and anything but soliderly in looks. More than one-half of the recruits are boys under the age of twenty-one. There is nothing wholesome in their looks. They seem heavy-eyed, and their faces are without that alert, intelligent air the best solders always have, and, judging from appearances, they are muck given to strong drink. Though a commission can now be obtained by an emisted man after three years' service—if he can pass the required examination, which is about equal to that at west Point for third-class men not many get in in that way. An old officer of the dragoons told me the main difficulty in getting good soliders nowadays was that no self-respecting man would enlist as long as the rules of the service permitted severe dogging for

certain rather small offenses. Any soldier who might draw down upon himself the enmity of his captain or lieutenant would be liable to have such charges brought sgainst him as would cause him to be brutally whipped till the blood ran down his back in streams! No wonder that the men most desired will not "take the Queen's shilling," as enlistment is called. And I fancy this is one of the chief reasons why the once famous British nrmy has so fallen from its high estate.

THE FASHIONS.

Cotton Stellienne is a glossy fabric much oling foulard silk.

Gold lace and sprays of sweetbrier roses trim half

Artificial flowers are used on decases for grante

Very thin kid slippers are worn for dressy summe

ccasions with a large buckle. Sashes of China crapes are tied in Turklah fashion n a loop on the side.

Pearl beads are used on millinery of a light charcter with good effect.

dik lace as a late Parts combine "Myotia" is an Eastern perfume very much the fashion with those who like delictous odors.

Petiticoats of striped cottons are very stylish and effective for sea-shore costumes of tennis suits.

The striped parasols are more stylish than ever

but narrow stripes take the lead. plush hats.

Open work black silk hose are much worn with

Spears of ivory with Rhine stone setting are worn in the hair with pretty effect. Handkerchiefs are growing plainer, white, fine counces, which give them a very coquettiah effect.
Chatelaine watches have an outer covering of
vory or tortoise shell with a chath of the name.
Shoulder capes of white ivory beads are now this season and are meant to wear over while dreases.

Pattern dresses of dark blue, with red and even figured border, are very stylish for street wear.

Short Jackets of white corduroy are very stylish for driving purposes. Builton braid trims them.

Real secretacker is used in making summer morning gowns and these are trimmed with washable laces.

belts which are worn with light summer costumes. round, are changed to towering peaks, which gives the hat a look of the cavaller chapeau of olden

toire shape will be much worn this season. They form a rich and elegant addition to carriage and promenade costumes of foulard, black satin, etamine, grenadine, and fallie Francais, and have

pink foulard in monochrome, laid in wide box-pleats, with panels of the brocaded foulard at each goods. The corsage is slightly open at the throat and is bordered with a trimming of ecru lace and

The Norman peasant hats are becoming only to

traveling dresses of canvas, homespun cloth, striped mohair, shepherd's check, and alpaca, Deep marine blue of a rare, elegant shade is a very striped mohair, shepherd's check, and alpaca, beautiful present in allver, and Mr. and Mra. Deep marine blue of a rare, elegant shade is a very favorite color for utility costumes this season, and, L. D. Sievenson, a lovely fan; Representative tailor made and floished, they form a toilet quite Glover, of Saint Louis, n handsome case of spoons dreasy enough for church or afternoon wear in the Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, of Milwaukee, a beautiful present in allver, and Mr. and Mrs. Capt. country. There are also handsome suits of basket-woven surah, that are intermixed with pleatings and drapings of plain etamine in black and white, golden brown, blue, or dove that are worn by brides on their

Long English platers are exhibited made of deals to wholly cover a stylish and expensive traveling costume, protecting it from dust and travel marks, and enabling the wearer to appear at the table in a fresh-looking and dressy costume. These ulsters are cut to fit the form just easily, and in the back are a number of two-inch pleats which are stitched Some very chic and beautiful tollets for watering-place wear are shown, made of the new stripes in canvas and velvet, with artistically fitted and draped French polonaise above made of fluest canvas goods as delicate as veiling, these fabrics agured with dots in slik embroidery matching the leading color in the striped material. Some of these novel patterns have the dots or other figures on a large scale, but they designs, though often chosen by those who like them for fete and house dresses.

them for fete and house dresses.

The new and fanciful summer wraps for dressy wear are very graceful, very small, and essentially Parisian. The shapes are almost indescribable, some of the visites have velvet grenadine backs and wide brooke net sleeves, and there are lace wraps with velvet fronts strapped seroes and held with gold buckles set with Rhine stones. Short rounding dolman shapes are loose in the back, with trim jacket-fronts belted from the sides only, or held at the waist with ribbon ties. Three different fabrics are often used upon these diminutive wraps, which are in the most cases of the richest description.

There still exists a certain furore for the bour.

are in the most cases of the richest description.
There still exists a certain furore for the bourrettes and etamines styled frise, and for rough
effects in many different grades of goods, but the enthosissm is not likely to continue. These eccentricities in fabrics are adopted generally by those who can
afford to seize upon any passing captice of fashiou,
and as quickly to discard it when it shows any signs
of becoming general or passe. The most conservative, and very generally the best-dressed, people
rarely take up with "high novolites" upon their first
introduction, if indeed they ever do. Ladies of
quiet, elegant tastes who seek change and variety
find both in the new footiards decked with tiny velvet
dots or embroidered figures, shepherd's check surahs,
delicate all-wood goods as light and cool as summer
sils, chuddans, vellings, and cropatines in broche
effects, and a host of other beautiful and ladylike
materials, which is siyle, finish, and improved texture provide all the "novelty" desired.

The bodices of most of the summer dancing

The bodices of most of the summer dancing tollets are made in close culrass shape, sharply pointed front and back, but cut very short on the hips. A vest or a vest effect, in blouse or dat Breton style, is saways seen upon the front. Transparent siyle, is always seen upon the front. Transparent spanish gremedine, so light as to show the arms and shoulders through, is a beautiful material which is made into bodices over low-need wates of Augerican surah, this fabric being equal to the natural tension of a glove-filling bodice. The sik underdress is wholly veiled by the ample drapings, and foot pleatings of the grenadine and Spanish blonde lace is the invariable garniture. The fashion for half-open bodices has created a demand for tookers, chemisettes, guimpes, and old-style stomachers of every sort and make. For morning are plain tockers of fine white linen or hair-styled percale with nest collar as a finish, fastened with a jeweled stad. Then come more dressy fandes in lace and embroidery, and exceedingly dainty chemisettes Russe of exquisite French needlework wrought upon India masila. There are also guimpes of black tulie bead wrought with alternating stripes of guipure lace also worked with jet, and lastly superb plastrons and pleas reaching the whole front of the bodice, made of soft Victoris sits and superbly embrokered in white silk with they buds and dowers outlined with pearl beads.

THE LAWLER-STURGES WEDDING.

MISS Elia Sturgis, daughter of Gen. S. D. Sturgis,
U. S. A., was married June 17, at the home of her
sister, Mrs. II. L. Dousman, in Prairie-de-Chien,
Wis., to Mr. John D. Lawler, of that State. Mr. Wis., to Mr. John D. Lawler, of that State. Mr.
Lawler, the groom, is the oldest son of Gen. John
Lawler, of Prairie-du-Chien, and, bestdes being associated in his father's immense interests, is president of the First National Bank of Mitchell, Dak.
He is about thirty peray of sige, tall and commanding in appearance, and apoken of in the highest
terms by those who should know him beet. Solemn Nupital Mass was celebrated in the Church of
Saint Gabriel's, and the whole ceremony was very
imposing. The groom and his best man, Mr. Frank
Lawler, entered from the sacristy and stood awaiting the bride in the sanctuary. The ushers came
first—Mr. McDougal and Mr. O'Rourke and Mr. Joe
Lawler and Lieut. Sturgis, First Artillery, trother of
the bride. The three bridesmade followed—Miss
Clark, of Sacramento, Cal., coustmof the bride, Miss
Annie Berry, of New York, and Miss Mamie Sturgis.
They were dressed in short white surah and lace
dresses, with legion flats trimmed with wild roses,
carrying in their bands large bouncets of pink bods.
Then came Misses Violet and Virginia Dousman,
nieces of the Bride, as maids of honor, carrying
baskets of Jacqueminot roses. Little Nina Dousman,
carried the bride, bronzes. Carrying to their hands large bouquets of pink bods. Then came Misses Violet and Virginia Dousman, nieces of the bride, as maids of honor, carrying is bakets of Jacqueminot roses. Little Nina Dousman, carried the bride's bouquet. She was escorted by the cousin, Master Willie Dixon, dressed as a page. The beauty and grace of the children altracted great, attention. Last, leaning on the arm of her father, entered the bride. The groom advanced and received her at the aliar, while Gen. Sturgis took his seat with the family. The best man proceeded to take his place with the ushers and bridesmaids, who were all kneeling at the outside aliar railing, with bride and groom kneeling on Prie dienx is the centre. This presented a beautiful tableau, as Father Abbeleen, of Milwaukee, advanced to perform the ceremony. The bride was dressed in a handsome robe of white sails with very long train, the front of the skirt and one side completely veiled with elegant point applique and round point lace. Her coreage was pointed and filled with lace, the revers covered with the same costly fabric. Her romaments were a pendant of diamonds, given by the groom, and a magnificent pair of solitaire diamond carriings, the present of her sister, Mrs. Donaman. The coreage bouquet was of orange bloasoms, long trails of flowers draped from her waist, and the tuile veil, caught by orange bloasoms, failing in full folds, fairly enveloping her, made a picture of loveliness rarely ever beheld. In her whole movement the grace and beauty with which she managed her train and made the numerous genuefactions necessary in the ceremony were simply perfection. Her self-possessed manner in following the masswith prayer-book in hand—that prayer-book, the last present made her by her here brother, who now lies in the wilds of the "Rosebud Valley," where he was struck down in the flood-tide of giory—she fell strongly, and it made her caim that he, in the siera notions of right from his higher existence was smilling on her, and it gave peace and blessedness to

one of the loveliest and fairest has joined Hymen's band, and he who has won her may well be called a lucky man. Miss Elia Sturgis has been numbered among the famous belles, and she graced society as much with her wit and conversational powers as by her personal attractions. Her fame as an Army belle was probably never equaled. The presents were numerous and very valuable, consisting of jewels, gold and silver ware, articles of crystal china, bronze, and many other things fitted for household use and adornment. They were displayed on long crimson tables in the library. The father and mother of the groom gave a very large and comand mother of the groom gave a very large and com-plete case of spoons, knives, and forks of every size and description, also a handsome set of chima. The father and mother of the bride gave a large solid rainer and mother of the bride gaves inrge solid beaten silver pitcher and gobiets. Each of Mrs. Dousman's children, five in number, gave handsome solid silver presents, consisting of salad bowl, fork and spoon, butter dish, a dozen butter plates and knife, one dozen te-cream forts and te-cream knife, beautiful theese plate and knife, and silver bell, handsome lamps, and two beautiful flower re-ceivers. Miss Member 1987 of the property of th Creary, of Sacramento, one dozen beau knives and a handsome Sevres chorolate Mra Collins, of Milwaukee, a silver fruit bowi; Mra Don Morrison, of Saint Louis, and her daughter, Miss Minnie, a beautiful and rare bowl for flowers; Colonel and Mra. Bartlette, of Chicago, a case of handsome after-dinner coffee spoons; Lieut. Noble, U.S. A., a handsome asparagus fork in case; Dr. Stelger, a beautifully bound set of Shakespeare; Mra. Capt. Hartly, a silver toa strainer; Mr. and Mrs. Lockhert, Mr. and Mrs. Rarnum, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhert, Mr. and Mrs. Rarnum, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwin, Mr. Viele, Mr. and Mrs. Wight, Miss McLeod, and many others gave beautiful presents. From the

The Norman peasant hats are becoming only to those who have round, full faces, as the brim and the crown is so narrow and arched in the back that the most of the colfure is exposed. The hand-somest of these are made of cactus lace, straw, or fancy braid in lattice designs, dotted with fine colored beads. They are lined with surah, either of one pale that or in changeable hues, and trimmed with coronets of marguerites, hedge roses, hawthorne biossoms, or pink carnations mingled with wood, moss, and sprays of heather.

The trim and jaunty Norfolk jacket, laid in deep pleats, belted, and finished with a pointed hood at the back, is still liked for mountain and travelling dresses of canvas, homespan cloth, striped moltair, shepherd's check, and alpaca, beautiful present in allver, and Mr. and Mrs. many others gave beautiful presents. From the servants of Mrs. Dousman's family, a card receiver, gold thimble, and work box; from Saint Mary's Convent, a handsome chair; from Noire Dame Con-vent, Milwaukee, a beautiful painting—Madonna. The bride reappeared frosh and lovely in gray travel-ing dress, triamed with white broadcloth, and the

The inclosed extract is from a private letter from the engineer in charge of the Palermo-Corleone Railway, published in the London Times.

You have probably heard of the eruption of Kina which is going on. I left Palermo Saturday, and came here to see it. We left here about 3 o'clock, and of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the seems. There were obtained to the control of the seems. There were on the control of the property of the control of the control

BOYS' BLUNDERS.

A schoolmaster contributes to the Cornhill Magazine for June a number of Instances of boys blunders for June a number of Instances of boys blunders which have come under his notice in the course of ten years' experience in his profession. The errors recorded are, of course, the outcome of ignorance exercising lise of in many ways. Sometimes the mental condition of the boy is pure, ununtigated muchile; as where we are fold that "Lither introduced Christianity a shousand years ago; his birinday was in November, 1883. He was once a Pope; he lived in the lime of the fiebellion of Worms." On other occasions the error less perhaps, in a too simple adherence to the dictionary; as when "cock crow" is transformed into "corving spalls," and "he poit to death" into "mort-possiti." Much, again, nous the ascribed to ultra ingunity of speculation, as in the translation of "trepidabat populas" by "the people was three-footed." The suggestion, too, that radical comes from radius, a ray, and that "a radical is when the sun sends its rays upon you," is profound, but unacceptable, unless, as the chronicler suggests, the boy is sliyly accounting for insantity in the Radical party. Apparently, however, most boys 'blanders proceed from too ready dependence on the similarity of sound and form in words. Only in this way can we account for such renderings as "shon't mention it" for "ne mentiaris," "the pricetesses came to him in surplices" for "ascerdotes iverunt surplices," and "he helps me to go under his unwrella" for "me juvat ire sub universa." It must have been the same sort of feeling which induced boys to describe Essu as templed by "a meas of potasin," "franchise" as "anything belonging to the French," and "non-conformital" as "a man who cannot form anything."

A New Jersey Pooh-Bah.
[Paterson Guardian.]

Henry C. Kelsey is undoubtedly the Pooh-Bah of New Jersey. He is Secretary of State, Commissioner of Insurance, a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners, clerk of the Board of State Canvassers, clerk of the Court of Krrors and Appeals, clerk of the Court of Impeachment, clerk of the Court of Pardons, clerk of the Previous, clerk of the Previous Court, Commissioner of the State Library, Scientific School Commissioner, and a member of several minor boards.

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